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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—DANIEL DUFFIN—
A BOLD AND A CRUEL SHIP. Matinee at 2.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—DADDY
GRAY—LUCAS. Matinee at 2.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE MILITARY DRAMA
OF THE FLY. Matinee at 2.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LADY OF THE LARK—
DORRIS. Matinee at 2. Performance every evening.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
HENRY DUNBAR.FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 5th av.—LORDS—
OF THE SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY. Matinee.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 11th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—
WILLIAM TELL. Matinee at 1—LA SONNAMBULA.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HANCOCK
BROTHERS. Matinee at 2.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
34th street.—ENGLISH OPERA—THE FLY. Matinee.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 224th, between 5th and 6th av.—
FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV. Matinee at 2.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
OLIVER TWIST.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARY WARNER.

TONY PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Broadway.—COMIO
VOCALIST, NEGRO MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 114 Broadway.—COMIO VOCALIST,
NEGRO AGES. Matinee at 2.BYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 11th
st.—DUFFIN MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 45 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS, NEGRO AGES. Matinee at 2.WATERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS, NEGRO AGES. Matinee at 2.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EUROPEAN
AND AMERICAN PERFORMANCES. Matinee at 2.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS—NEGRO AGES. Matinee at 2.EMPIRE RINK, Sixty-third street and Third avenue.—
EXHIBITION OF NEW YORK STATE POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.PURE ART UNION, 487 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS.ROCHESTER ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th
street.—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW MUSEUM.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43
Broadway.—FEMALE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, December 4, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated December 3.

By special telegram from Berlin we are informed

that Mr. Bismarck, with the members of the Prussian

embassy, were received at the Court of Russia

on the 21st inst. The King and Queen, with the

duchesses of Saxe and members of the cabinet, were

present. Count Bismarck addressed the embassy,

making special reference to the warm friendship

which North Germany entertained towards the

United States. The reception was brilliant and

happy.

The officers of the Economical Council assembled

in pre-arranged conference in Rome yesterday

and received a Papal Allocution, after which they took

the oath of office. The London Times says that

the Council will prove a failure and bring discord

to the Catholic Church. The Lancashire (England)

cotton mills are on "full time." General Ignatiev

is appointed Foreign Minister of Russia. Portugal

is about to lay a submarine cable to the American

coast, touching at the Azores. The United States

and French governments have, it is said, arranged

the difficulty growing out of the landing

of the French cable on American soil. Carlist

companies are again rife in Spain. Paris remains

quiet. M. Rochefort demanded that the National

Assembly do duty around the Legislative Assembly

hall for the protection of members, his motion being

received with great surprise, but some considerable

show of favor.

The Peabody funeral ship Monarch is ready for sea,

but may not quit England for a few days. Her

cabinets are draped in mourning.

Cuba.

The latest news from Cuba announces the landing

of an expedition at Nipe Bay, bringing arms and

ammunition for the Cubans. The Cuban privateer

Teaser brought the supplies to the coast, and they

have been forwarded successfully to the interior.

A fight took place on the 20th ultimo at a place

called Magote, in which the Cubans were successful.

On the 24th the garrison at San José was attacked

by a party of insurgents. They, however, withdrew

when reinforcements to aid the garrison came up.

Much excitement prevails in regard to the matter.

Miscellaneous.

Treasurer Spinner's annual report, in substance,

will be found elsewhere in our columns this morning.

The Treasurer gives a cheering account of our

finances, and says if things go on as at present the

whole national debt will be paid off in thirteen years.

During the eight years and more in which Treasurer

Spinner has had charge of the Treasury forty-four

hundred millions of dollars have passed through his hands

and the hands of the employees of the Treasury, and

not a cent has been lost by the mismanagement or

fraud of himself or his employees.

The National Board of Trade assembled in Rich-

mond, Va., on Thursday. The proposition to

request Congress to establish a Department of Com-

merce was adopted. A discussion of considerable

interest centered on the resolution favoring a national

railway from Norfolk Va., to San Diego (Cal.), during

which it was claimed that the Erie Canal carried

more freight than all the Northern railroads com-

bined. The resolution was finally laid on the table.

Important despatches from the English Cabinet,

in regard to the Red river disturbances, are ex-

pected by the Canadian government to-day. A

deputation to arrange a satisfactory settlement with

the insurgents will leave Ottawa for Fort Garry on

Tuesday.

A number of Mormons from Salt Lake, who repudiate

polygamy, have settled in Jackson county, Mo., near

Independence. They formerly resided there, and have

recovered their old property, and propose to erect a new

temple. Elsewhere this morning we publish the man-

ifesto of the Mormon dissenters, which was the cause of

the pending schism in the Church.

The City.

Florence Scannell, a candidate for Alderman from

the Eighteenth ward, in company with about twenty

friends, got into an altercation at the saloon of

Thomas Donohoe, an adherent of Nesbitt, the rival

candidate for Alderman, early yesterday afternoon,

and a severe fight occurred, in which pistols, knives

and bludgeons were freely used. Florence Scannell

was shot at the first fire and perhaps mortally in-

jured. George Johnson was fatally wounded. Donohoe

was seriously, though not fatally, hurt, and

several others received slighter wounds. Seven

policemen, after considerable trouble, put an end to

the altercation and arrested John Scannell and

Donohoe, who were both committed to prison by

Alderman Ward.

General Pleasanton, United States Internal Revenue

Collector, with a large posse of deputies, and

escorted by several hundred United States troops,

made a sudden descent upon the Fifth ward in

Brooklyn yesterday for the purpose of seizing illicit

distilleries. The large military force was rendered

necessary by the riotous character of the locality and

the occurrence of bloodshed on previous similar oc-

casions. Several thousand dollars' worth of property

was seized, and although great excitement prevailed,

accompanied with threats of violence, no serious

consequences occurred.

An explosion took place on board the North Ger-

man brig Der Feiles, laden with naphtha, as anchor

off Quarantine yesterday, resulting in the destruc-

tion of the vessel and cargo by fire. The captain

and mate were severely and the cabin boy slightly

burned, but, fortunately, no lives were lost.

Mr. Alexander McDonald, President of the Miners' Association

of Great Britain, who is on a tour in this country

observing the labor element, addressed the Workmen's

Union last night. In regard to Chinamen on the Pacific

slope, he said that their further importation should be

stopped, as it was the importation of a slave element

worse in some respects than the old negro system that

brought about our war.

The case of Branganza, the policeman, charged with

having been a thief, was heard before Commissioner

Bosworth yesterday. The police records show that

although he had been arrested five times he had been

discharged on the trial of each case. He claimed that

he had committed no crime and did not understand that

he had committed perjury in swearing to his character for

honesty when he became a policeman. The case was referred to

the Police Board for judgment.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship Arizona, Captain

Maury, will leave pier 42 North river at 12 M. to-day

for Aspinwall, connecting with the Golden City at Panama

for San Francisco.

The steamer City of Mexico, Captain Deaken, will

leave pier 11 East river at 12 M. to-day for Havana,

Sisal and Vera Cruz.

The stock market yesterday was strong and active.

Gold was steady and strong, closing finally at 129 3/4.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Congressman Poland, of Vermont; General Eli S. Parker,

Indian Agent; Admiral Goldsborough, of the United States

Navy, and General T. M. Mason, of England, are at the Astor

House.

Colonel J. J. Sproul, of Chicago, and Judge Taylor, of

Danbury, are at the Coleman House.

Captain T. Ward, of the United States Army; General J. B.

Dennis, of South Carolina; Frank King, of Virginia, and

D. Rosenberg, of Russia, are at the Hoffman House.

Professor Sanderson, of Buffalo; Captain J. Wilson,

of Quebec, and Colonel George H. Ingersoll, of Illinois,

are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General W. H. Reynolds, of Providence, and Colonel S. S.

Ellsworth, of Penn Yan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel W. Whaley, of South Carolina, and ex-Senator

William Pinckney Whyte, of Maryland, are at the New York

Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General James McQuade and Dr. J. H. Delevan, for Albany;

Judge Rush R. Sloane, for Sandusky; H. H. Hathorn,

for Saratoga; Colonel J. D. Pratt, for Connecticut;

Colonel Henry Lippitt, for Rhode Island; Colonel Hamilton,

for New Orleans; Colonel Hudson, for Troy; Colonel H. S.

Carpenter and Colonel Irwin, for Philadelphia, and Mrs. Homer

and daughter, of Boston, sailed on board the steamer

Brussels for Europe.

Four Old Troubles Up Again—Schleswig-Holstein, Ireland, Turkey

and the Pope.

What a funny old world is Europe! What attractions it has

as a grand old curiosity shop! What interest it commands

by its many and perpetually recurring troubles! If peoples

are not warring with their governments or nations warring

with each other, war is always an immediate possibility.

Rumor is always loud regarding some dangerous

complications or some impending conflict. As it has been

in the past so it is to-day, and so it is likely to be in the

future, until thrones, dynasties, petty nationalities, with

all their paltry distinctions, have finally disappeared and

a confederated Europe fully accepts the teaching and imitates

the example of the United States.

Among the items of our latest news by Atlantic

cable and by mail we find the old story repeated in

various forms. The Schleswig-Holstein question is

revived. Ireland, in spite of the conciliatory policy of

Gladstone, is again in a state of revolution. The Eastern

question, in spite of the Suez Canal, or rather because of

the Suez Canal, promises trouble. The Pope, who has been

giving Europe and the world generally annoyance for the

last ten centuries or more, has again commanded an amount

of attention which makes one doubt whether he is living in

the nineteenth century or in the days of Hildebrand. We

have thus four great questions, all of them important,

but none of them new, once more commanding attention

and threatening revolution, if not war.

What is the Schleswig-Holstein trouble?

Who knows? It was once said that Lord Palmerston

and somebody else knew what it meant. But the somebody

else died long ago, and Lord Palmerston is no more. Who,

then, dare talk about Schleswig-Holstein? We will not talk

about it. We have only to say that after the battle of

Sadovna, and when matters were being arranged between

the late contesting parties Prussia promised to Austria,

mainly because Napoleon requested it, that the inhabitants

of Schleswig-Holstein should be asked to decide by vote

whether they should be citizens of Denmark or citizens of

Prussia. The treaty of Prague contains this stipulation.

But Prussia still occupies Schleswig-Holstein, and the

stipulation of the treaty of Prague has never been fulfilled.

Denmark, year after year, has been insisting that

the question should be submitted to the vote. Austria and

France have both backed up Denmark, but the promised

plebiscite has not yet been reduced to a practical experi-

ment. It is our opinion now, as we have already frequently

avowed, that just as this Schleswig-Holstein business

led to the late war between Prussia and Austria, so it

would ere long lead to a war in which France, Austria,

Prussia, Denmark and probably Russia would have

figured. Napoleon's years and increasing infirmities

constitute the principal reason why Prussia has not

fulfilled her obligation and why war has not resulted.

At the present moment, however, it is not too much to say

that out of this question a war may yet grow—a war

big enough to convulse and revolutionize Europe. If

the question should become serious the presumption now

is that Von Beust will do his best to humble Prussia

in the same cause in which she suffered. It is clear

that in such a conflict Austria could count on France,

and thus prove to the world the mutability not only of

human friendships but of government alliances.

Then there is the Irish question. Ireland is now an

old story, and since the days of Shan O'Neill up until

the whiskey seizures of yesterday it has been a world

trouble. Irishmen, where are they not? It is Britain's

pride that she has numerous and powerful colonies. But

in every British colony Ireland is largely represented,

and wherever, in any British colony or anywhere else

Irishmen are found, they have a big sorrow and make

a big trouble. Macaulay once said that whenever the

North Pole should be found a son of Tartanland should

be seen astride of it. It would not be a bolder hyper-

bole to say that when the moon is first reached by

some earthly voyager the voyager will find an Irish

colony in some of its dried-up valleys or barren

mountain sides. Be this as it may, it is undeniable

that Ireland is as little contented under Mr. Gladstone

as it was under Mr. Disraeli, and that, notwithstanding

Mr. Gladstone's great doings and great promises, the

Jew has still a chance to take the wind out of the sails of his

great rival. It is really funny and somewhat instructive

to find that the more Mr. Gladstone bows and yields to

Ireland, the more imperious and exacting the Irish people

become. Turkey, too, is in great trouble. The Suez Canal

has begotten great promise, but it has begotten no fruit

as yet but trouble, and the trouble is really alarming.

If the Sultan will not be pacified he must fight. If he fights Europe will

be compelled to take sides. A general European war on the

Eastern question is a little absurd, but it is not an improb-

ability. And what shall